

a solitary bird at the edge of a group of native spruce and hemlock saplings, near one corner of my garden.

This garden is a recent inclosure, and most of the trees and shrubs in it are young. One is disposed to believe that otherwise it would sooner have harbored examples of both of the warblers which form the subject of the present note.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine*.

Cape May and Tennessee Warblers in Philadelphia.—In 'Cassinia' for 1913 (p. 36) I recorded these two species in a small yard 20 by 40 feet in the rear of my home in the thickly built up section of West Philadelphia. A Tennessee Warbler on September 12, an adult and two young Cape Mays on September 21, and two young on September 30. During the autumn of 1914, they were still more frequently noted; a Tennessee on October 1, and two or three Cape Mays on September 14, 24, 25, October 12 and 20. The yard contains rose bushes and a patch of native shrubbery as well as a small tree. The birds spent most of their time in the rose bushes picking off the aphides and allowed me to approach to within a few feet of them. Numerous records of the Cape Mays have been made at a number of nearby localities, but these, well within the city proper seem particularly interesting.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

San Lucas Verdin in Arizona.—In the October number of 'The Auk' (Vol. XXXI, p. 543) is a record of the San Lucas Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus*) taken by Mr. H. Wright at Mecca, Cal., March 19, 1911.

Recently I received a typical specimen of this little known species (Mus. H. K. C., No. 18003) which was taken 20 years previously, and bearing the original label of the collector, Mr. F. T. Pember: "collected at Gila Bend, Ariz., April 18, 1891, ♂ L. 4.30, Ex. 6.64, W. 2., T. 1.90 inches."

Gila Bend is a small place in southwestern Arizona, elevation 1000 ft. It is about 90 miles north of the Mexican line and 100 miles east of the Colorado River.

This bird is even smaller than the California specimen, and can instantly be recognized upon comparison with true *Auriparus flaviceps*.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

Bluegray Gnatcatcher nesting in Wisconsin.—On May 31, 1914, in company with Mr. Normann DeWitt Betts, I found a pair of Gnatcatchers (*Polioptila cerulea cerulea*) nesting at Lake Waubesa, Wisc. This is probably close to the northern breeding limit for the interior of the state.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wisc.*

Robin's Nests.—Last spring, when Robins were beginning to build nests, a farm laborer in Champaign Co., central Illinois, removed an old nest from the crotch of an apple tree, and place it upon the tongue of a binder in a shed, near the farm residence. Although a year old, weather-